CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

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DAILY TRIBUNE.

MONDAY.....APRIL 21.

EUROPEAN NEWS

By the Cambria's Mails.

We conceive it quite possible, therefore, that the British people will be discontented with the peace which is about to be proclaimed. Granting that its defenders state, that it is as favorable as could be expected, and may stand on its solid merits, we doubt whether it will satisfy the public mind. It is not strongly, hardly, recommended by Englishmen. There can be no question, which more increased by the subsequent accounts of ability to prolong the contest. It was thought that territorial concessions or compensatory indemnity would be the result of our exertions. But it now appears that our triumph is of a different and of a less palpable kind.

Whatever may be the future destiny of the Turkish Empire, it is at least delivered for the present from the fear of invasion and dismemberment. There is, therefore, time to regenerate, if regeneration be possible. Perhaps the most solid gain of the war is its night to advise and to enforce advice on Turkey. In one much we garrison the frontiers of the Ottoman State. For many years, therefore, Russia and England be more reckless, and Russia more subtle than we can believe, the consequency of the Western Powers must be complete at Constantinople. Somewhat similar are our relations to Sweden. The two seas along the shores of which Russian power has so cruelly advanced are commanded by two States which have been the victims of Muscovite aggression, and which are now bound to us in close and natural alliance by the events of this war. Such a union of things could not have been hoped for three years since, and was only made possible by a combination like that which is about to end. Viewed dynamically, these new alliances, the result of our exertions and victories, are of more importance than if we had secured a province from the Czar's dominions, or restored to its savage population the supremacy over a mixed race.

While, therefore, we regret that the weight of the burden of the war on our allies, and their anxiety and undeniable desertion in the hour of peace, have given to Russia better terms than we have hoped to expect, we cannot believe that this war has been made in vain. Nothing that the country has done or suffered will be lost, or even unfruitful. The Sebastopol fleet and supply required, will add to its future fame. It will not be again believed that a nation must be unfit for war and impotent in its attack because its people in time of peace devote themselves to those pursuits by which alone the advantages of peace can be attained. These years have shown that industry and enterprise are the surest basis on which even military power can rest.

RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE CONFERENCES.

(From Correspondence of La Presse, March 31.)

The eleventh Conference has been held today. Upon this occasion all the Plenipotentiaries were present, and the Draft of the treaty of peace, prepared by the second Plenipotentiary, was handed in.

America has raised new questions concerning the navigation of the Danube. I have already informed you that the Prussian Plenipotentiaries have not had an occasion up to this time to praise the proceedings of Austria. In fact, Count Buol, knowing that Baron de Manteuffel and Count Hatzfeldt had arrived, and were awaiting admission, wished to make his new proposition in their absence, and the Prussian Plenipotentiaries were obliged to wait more than an hour. You may imagine this proceeding was not thought very friendly.

The Conference has had to regulate the occupation of Turkey by the Allied troops. This appears to have been fixed at the amount of 20,000, partly French and partly English. Its duration it is not possible to predict at present. The English Government has begun to look more considerably with regard to Prussia. The possibility of new alliances must be kept in view.

THE QUESTION OF THE PRINCIPALITIES — THE PORTE'S OBJECTIONS.

(Correspondence of the Times.)

The Congress will meet every day at 1 o'clock, and the Conference at 2 o'clock, at which set, I have no doubt, will be accomplished before the 31st. Parisian gossip has fixed every day between this and the close of the month for the great event, when the city is to be illuminated. The question of the Principalities, as regards the Turkish Government, is thought by me left to a commission. As I informed you, some days since, the Porte is determined not to sign away the legitimate rights of Turkey in these districts of the Turkish Empire. At the same time, no claim need be felt as to the results of the Congress, which of the Plenipotentiaries who will sign the treaty, having placed the Turkish Government in these matters.

The only object the Porte has in coming to blind timidity to the new reforms by treaty is the coercive character it will give to acts which the Sultan and his Government are anxious themselves to carry out, and of which fact they are giving daily examples.

The Turkish Government finds no difficulty about an Anglo-French force being stationed for a certain time in different parts of the Turkish Empire.

The Russian Envoys at Paris support the idea of the union of the Principalities. Turkey opposes this arrangement, as it would render Russian intrigue more easy, in proportion as the Principalities are more independent. In fact, the "consolidation" of the Principalities leaves the door again open to the old aggressor. The latest advices from Constantinople, all confirm a previous rumor that the Porte was averse to the introduction into the general treaty of the reforms contained in the new Hatti Scherif. But this assertion must be taken in the way I have pointed out. The Government of the Porte is rigorously applying the new reforms throughout the Empire.

CLOSING OF THE CONFERENCES.

(From the Assemblée Nationale.)

The labors of Congress are evidently drawing to a close. All the essential conditions of the treaty which is to bestow peace on Europe, have been settled. It is said, some days ago, and some arrangements concerning the Danubian provinces and their internal rule, have alone remained to be definitively settled. It is added that the signatures will be affixed probably this week—Thursday and Friday. What we can assure is this, that Lord Clarendon, who made several F. F. C. visits, and has announced that he will quit Paris on Sunday morning, in order to be present at the Monday's sitting of the House of Lords.

We believe that in the course of the negotiation the best understanding has not appeared to reign between the Plenipotentiaries of Austria and Russia, and that there has been in their relations something of that bitterness which is usually to be remarked in old friends who have been separated by circumstances, and who still believe themselves ill-treated. In a word, if appearances were to be believed, so also the representatives to which they have given rise, the intimate alliance which existed before the war between the three great Northern Courts more or less seriously compromised.

REMOVAL OF THE AUSTRIAN CONSULATE.

(Correspondence of the Daily Times.)

Last evening, M. Kossuth delivered the first of two lectures, at the Sophiensaal, in the Sophienstrasse, Kaiserstrasse, Count Clarkenwell, on the "Concordat between the Pope and Francis Joseph, or the Concordat between the Pope and Francis Joseph." The Pope and Francis Joseph, of

As to what passed at the conference "this deponent saith not." But it was asserted on the ground, that the ratification of the armistice was the real, and, indeed, only business of the day; although some added that a demand had been made that English ships should, during the armistice, enter that part of Sebastopol that lay held by the Allies—a demand which the Russian General at once negatived. When the conference was over, the Allied Generals, with their staff, escorted the Russians back again over the bridge.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Steamer George Law.

$1,500,000 in Gold.

SUMMARY OF THE FORTNIGHT'S NEWS.

(From the Alta California, March 27.)

THE CITY.

The severe drouth which has afflicted the country for the last seven weeks, and to which we referred in our summary by the last mail steamer, still continues. During one day a few hours' rain served to gladden all hearts, but the sun which quickly dispersed the clouds. The rain alone alluded to was felt in several localities in the interior. Agricultural and mining interests are the direct sufferers by this visitation, but the entire State is indirectly affected by it.

The trial of A. A. Cohen has been brought to a close, and the Jury has brought in a verdict finding that Cohen, as Receiver of Adams & Co., received money in the name of Adams & Co., to the amount of $127,000 more than he accounted for. A new referee (Mr. Dore) has been appointed to hear the remaining issues, and the bail has been reduced from $300,000 to $150,000.

A large clipper fleet has entered our harbor during the past fortnight, bringing an immense stock of goods to an overstocked market.—Among these is the clipper ship Antelope, Capt. Cole, in 97 days from New York, and the bark Greenfield, Capt. Follansbee, in 111 days from Liverpool: the former the quickest passage in twelve months, and the latter the quickest trip on record between California and England.

Among the speculative plans of the day is one to span San Francisco Bay with a bridge connecting this city with Contra Costa. A bill granting a Charter for this purpose is now before the Legislature. It is strongly opposed in this vicinity, and the whole scheme is regarded as impracticable. The distance across the bay is not less than eight miles, and the water from 20 to 40 feet deep.

The bark John Ana has been wrecked on a barren island in the South Pacific, and several lives were lost. A lady one of the surviving passengers, published in the Sydney papers a detailed account of the disaster.

With the opening of the port of Manzanillo to American steamers has commenced a valuable trade between that place and San Francisco. By every steamer from Panama, on route for California from San Juan del Sur, considerable quantities of oranges, bananas, and other tropical fruits are imported.

THE STATE.

From all quarters we hear complaints of the drouth, which, coming at this unusual season, seems to threaten the agricultural and mining interests of the State with serious injury.

Indian war still is dormant. Numerous bills have been passed, the most interesting of which will be found in our columns.

A Medical Convention, composed of the leading physicians of the State has been held at Sacramento.

Judge Jonathan Jenkins, formerly United States Consul for Apia in the Navigator Islands, sailed for that place March 7, in the schooner Jeanette.

The steamer Golden Age arrived on the 14th inst. from Panama, with 840 passengers and news from New York up to Feb. 20.

Oregon.

We have dates from Oregon to March 8, and from Crescent City to March 12:

INDIAN HOSTILITIES IN OREGON.

The present aspect of Indian hostilities in Northern and Southern Oregon and Washington Territory, says the Oregon Press, looks anything but flattering. There is a general impression prevailing the future fortunes of the whites. The recent battle in the Walla-Walla vicinity and bidding to defiance; yet it is hoped that Colonel Cornelius will be able, with his 600 men, to overcome the combined force. Though a bloody contest is looked for, and the struggle unequal, we have strong hopes that the brave Oregonians will be successful in the three days' fight in December. The Willamette Valley is about the only portion of Oregon at present apparently free from the Indian troubles—and this position of Oregon the Oregonians attribute to a prompt and vigorous policy. Indeed, we have no means and credit for the prosecution of the war and the defense of the country.

THE STEAMER WASCO FIRED INTO BY THE INDIANS.

The steamer Wasco, plying the Oregonian while ascending the Columbia River, was fired upon by Indians, at the Island Cascades and the Indians, who were collected in large numbers on the north side of the river, opposite the mouth of Dog (or Herb) River. Their balls, however, did no damage. Major Haller, of the United States army, with a small force of regulars came immediately down from the Dalles, to prevent the Indians crossing to the Oregon side.

CONFERENCE ON THE SUBJECT AT OLYMPIA.

An express came from Olympia to Vancouver, says the Oregonian, on Wednesday morning last, with the news that a panic prevailed in the heart of the settlements. They had driven the settlers from their homes to take refuge at Olympia, which is fortified. Lieutenant-Colonel Casey has, as the Oregonian learns, called upon Col. Wright, to command at Vancouver, and he has ordered Capt. Keyes to send. A Company of volunteers left on Wednesday night on the steamer Mahoning for the mouth of the Cowlitz, on their route to Olympia.

THE ROGUE RIVER WAR.

Through the politeness of Dr. Holton, who arrived on the Jenny from the Port of the mouth of Rogue River via Port Orford, we learn, that in attempting to open a communication between Port Orford and Jacksonville, a whale boat was capsized, containing eight men from Port Orford, six of whom were drowned, the other two succeeded in getting into the Port.

At the time the Doctor left, (6th instant) they had succeeded in rescuing Mrs. Gelsell, daughter, and infant about five weeks old—her husband and three sons having been killed in the attack of the 23d February.

On the 26 instant, five white men, and one negro left the Port for a scout, to procure some potatoes that were not destroyed by the fire of the month of the river, and although well armed, were cut off and every man killed since which time no pagans have ventured to leave the Port, they have kept on guard night and day and night. The whole number of persons in the Port being 28 men, (five wounded) 7 women and 12 children.

Old Rouse is the leader of the savages, who boasts, with others, that they have plenty of ammunition and arms, and only said Mrs. Gelsell and her family to the whites, from the fact that they seek expected to take the Fort with all its inmates, and establish our head quarters from its ruins.

Only about 60 guns are in the Fort, and the pagans are reported to about six days' rations. The Indians have made three attacks, but were repulsed with great loss, not many of their number, but they have not as yet made a general charge; and for lack of numbers no only have made from the Fort.

As no communication is kept up between the parties, and no scouts dare venture, we have no a prisoner with the Indians for also days all further particulars respecting their views and intentions, but the opinion that the Indians are very sanguine that they will entirely overpower the whites and escape the immediate penalties of the Fort, as it is stated by a small remaining prisoner, which the Indians threatened to cut out but which, as yet, has not been done. A company which is kept open with the bank, a distance of some fourteen yards, from which plays upon their fire-wood. The Doctor left the Fort at sunrise, to Port Orford by means of a whale boat sent from that place.

The Doctor has return trip landed at Port Orford some 72 miles distant, which added to the 43 landed by the Gelsells as the Indians have already captured, make a number to 175. These troops are under the command of Major Reynolds, who sent a dispatch to Col. Buchanan for the purpose of assuring his co-operation.

Mrs. Gelsell and her infant were received in exchange for two squaws, who were prisoners in the hands of the whites. Her daughter was purchased at something of a cost. At the time of capturing Mrs. Gelsell, on the night of the 23d of February, her hands were tied behind her, and she was compelled to witness the murder of her husband and children, as well as the most savage mutilation of their bodies after death, when she was conducted to the horrible situation the jeffers of many of her friends and neighbors.

A human scalping six of the volunteers was attacked at daylight, and not until the afternoon were all the bloodies shot.

Five of the volunteers got into the Fort, some of them having their feet frozen and entirely without food for two days.

The whole loss of the whites is about twenty-six killed and five wounded. The names of the wounded are Captain Hunt, Edwin Wilson, R. B. Gregory, Geo. Bennett, and Geo. Wilson.

Washington Territory.

From the Puget Sound Courier of February 15 and 22, we learn that the Indians are still menacing the settlements. Some 50 Indians, black-faces and men of L. M. Collins, of King county, were all burned to the ground by the Indians, on the night of the 10th inst. The men had a large quantity of gunpowder in it. He stuck to the house, and fired upon them, with two kegs of gunpowder, and all driven off. His outbuildings which he said to have cost him $1,000 and had in "Tom Jones" were also burned and in "Tom Jones" the Indians have they left the premises. Mr. C. had previously had sent his family to Seattle.

Mr. Swan, who had been sent to the Indian camp to see whether the savages were desirous for peace, reported on his return that he was treated, He reports the camp to be about two hundred and fifty strong, and situated in a place where it is difficult to approach them. Mr. Swan, who is a half-breed Indian himself, and effecting great facilities for the discovery of the Indians by means of a trail leading into the mountains. The savages appeared to be nearly out of provisions and ammunition, and quarreling among themselves. Leschi, their chief, was anxious for peace, provided that a new reservation could be given his people, and they could be forgiven for what they had already done.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.

The United States regulars of Fort Steilacoom, says the Puget Sound Courier, have been making active preparations of late for taking the field, then to drive the savages from their hiding places, and visit them with punishment due for their crimes and depredations. Four companies have already marched to the Puyallup and White River country. We opine there will be some good service done by them.

Trench Goods.

PARIS, Thursday, March 27, 1856.

ADVANCE AT THE PALACE.

The news from the palace this week is without emotions of any kind. The health bulletins of the Empress, of the Imperial infant, and the Prince Jerome, have caused to appear—all are doing well. Guard has been mounted over the young Prince by soldiers of the Imperial Guard. Prince Jerome, as a precaution, before the door of the Prince's mite-chamber, are employed to permit no person to enter, his Highness' presence without permission from His Highness, or without having their names proclaimed in His Highness' ear. The guard and the concierge, however, are only believed to be allegorical. I have said that these last beer' no sinecures at the palace; but I forgot that there had been no political which was duly recorded in the Parisian journals. The nurse is traversing the room with the Imperial infant in her arms, caught her toes in the carpet and nearly fell, an accident which, it is said, did not at all alarm the future Emperor, but which caused a grave indisposition of the nurse!

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

Alexander Dumas was leaving a soiree, the other night, at the same time as a gentleman whose breast was covered with crosses and other decorations. The gentleman with many titles gave to the domestic, who handed him his overcoat, his cane. Alexander Dumas drew from his pocket a piece of ten francs and gave it to the valet.

"Monsieur, Monsieur," said the domestic to Dumas, "without doubt you have made a mistake."

"No, no; it is not me, it is the other gentleman," said Dumas, designating the decorated individual.

FRENCH SAND FIRES.

A Frenchman was tried the other day in one of the Departments, for having killed his father and mother. The offense was considered the most revolting circumstances; and at the end of the pleadings, when he was about to be condemned to death, the President of the Tribunal asked the usual question, if he had any to his defense?

"Mon Dieu, Monsieur le President," he replied, "Only I hope you will have pity on a poor orphan!"

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CITY OF CHICAGO.

Monday Morning, ... April 31, 1856.

RIVER RISING.

The friends of Freedom in Kansas are requested to meet at Dow's Market Hall on Tuesday evening next at 7½ o'clock.

C. W. Dennis, Esq., Editor of the "Kansas Herald of Freedom," will be present and address the meeting.

JOS. B. SIZER,	ISAAC P. ARNOLD,
J. F. LAMBERT,	JOHN WILSON,
A. A. SPRAGUE,	JOHN L. JAMES,
J. W. FOSTER,	R. G. MONTGOMERY,
J. S. FULLERTON,	ELIJAH MILLER,
J. C. VAUGHAN,	ALEXANDER WILL,
GEO. S. HUBBARD,	A. G. ROCKWELL,
W. H. OTTERMANNACH,	JOHN S. WRIGHT,
W. F. COLONY,	TWO. HEALY,
A. H. REAVIS,	J. C. ROBERT,

April 28th, 1856.

Nicaragua.

Walker seems to be surrounded by difficulties, and those professing to know, say, that he must be beaten. How this is, we cannot say. We count largely on the will and indomitable activity of the Americans, and had supposed that he would be enabled, not only to maintain his ground, but to subdue the adjoining States.

A difficulty, however, is mentioned, which is new to us. It is said, that Walker is surrounded by hosts of enemies even in Nicaragua, and if they are ready to combine with Costa Rica, Guatemala, San Salvador and Honduras, it will be hard for him to escape.

The Central Americans have shown more energy than we had anticipated. The charge of their upon Schlesinger was gallantly made and well sustained. Besides, they are making what seems large sacrifices for an effectual resistance, and adopting every precautionary measure to worst or worry out the Filibusters.

Wonderful Ignorance.

Senator Trumbull met, and proved an overmatch for the "foot wife" of the South, in the debate of April 16th. It did not require much to put under, or put down, logically, the coalition-place BAYARD of Delaware; but Poyzer of South Carolina came to his rescue and fired to better purpose.

The latter Senator referred to the New Haven meeting, and spoke with horror of a clergyman remarking, when a man named KILLAS had subscribed for a Sharpe's rifle, "we that is significant sir, KILLAS" asking, what is his name?

Several Senators—Reader.

Mason of Va.—A priest.

Butler—Yes, Sir, he is a priest.

The *Best* of Texas joined in merriment, and demanded another expression of another man at the same meeting. "It came," he said "from some Reverend Doctor or a Professor Sullivan." The Texan did not know the worthy and learned name of Silliman! Such ignorance, though covered with contempt will not pass.

Letter from Kansas.

We have a private letter from Lawrence, dated April 9th, which says that four-fifths of the emigration that had reached Kansas this spring were Free State men. Should this proportion continue during the season, the difficulties with the Border Ruffians will be satisfactorily settled. In the city of Lawrence, our correspondent thinks that a decided majority are Free State men. The Free-Silvery party had fooled the Germans of that place into supporting their ticket at the last election by claiming that the Free State men belonged to the Know Nothings. This falsehood is being corrected, and our friend thinks that the German vote can be depended on for Free Soil hereafter.

The indictment found against the officers of the Free State Government does not alarm the objects of persecution; they have no fear of reality. The trail will be rolled on to final triumph, if the Free State men of the North do their duty.

Platters' and Roundy's Sack, of Dates.

We had occasion months ago to caution the public against the issue of this villainous; and for a time that caution was so effectual that the circulation dwindled down to an indefinitesimal. Now, however, we observe that a little of it is again abroad, coming probably from Ottawa, where George S. Fisher, one of the operators in this fancy currency live and pays it out. What it is worth will be demonstrated by the following:

Mr. James F. Alsever, a lumber dealer, corner of Market and Van Buren streets, authorizes us to state that a few days ago, of $140 of this trash, and relying upon the advertisement of Platters & Co., of this city, who assume themselves to be responsible for it, took it to their office on Friday last to exchange for other funds. He was told that he was after bank hours, and that he had better come in late) that their cash was used up, and that he must call again. On Saturday he did call again, presented the notes, and, after a little consultation among the proprietors of the shop, was told that they would not be redeemed. We only wonder that they did not "hold him to bail."

The circumstance affords us an opportunity to again caution our readers against the trashing upon any pretense whatever, the issues of the wild-cat. When we spoke of it before, we mentioned the fact that its notes had been offered in the trade at 90 cents on the dollar—a bit of evidence wholly conclusive as to its character—but not so damning as the flat-footed refusal of the agents here to comply with the only guarantee the public has ever had that the trash would be redeemed at all.

Slavery in Kansas.

The New York *Herald*, Slave Driver's Organ, is rejoicing in the prospect that the slave interest will carry the State January 7th, 1856, but concedes that from the free States, it will be the sum up as follows:—

SECTIONAL VOTE IN KANSAS FOR THE WHOLE PAR.

FROM THE SOUTH.		FROM THE NORTH.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	Total	[illegible]

The Slave Driver's organ glories in the assertion that the South is ahead thus far, and then relapses into a melancholy strain, because there is a prospect, with the opening spring, that the influx from the Free States will be so great, that New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c., will be largely augmented, judging from the collections and contributions of the Kansas Literature in New York, Albany, Rochester, Boston, New Haven, Columbus, Chicago, and other places. To the apologist for slavery this is a sad picture. To the organ of the slave driven, it is terrible.

Gen. Pillow and the Vice Presidency.

The gallant Gen. Pillow, having been nominated for the Vice Presidency, upon the Buchanan ticket, by the Little Rock (ARK.) Democrats, has written to that paper to say that he neither expects nor desires his name to be brought before the Cincinnati Convention. He puts Douglas and Buchanan, and he thinks Gen. Pierce has fairly earned the Southern nomination. But when, in this connection, the General contemplates the Northern Democracy, he grows fabulous, and gives the President a pretty broad hint. Hear him:

"From the indications of public sentiment in this State, it is manifest that the Southern people are generally satisfied with the administration of President Pierce. It is equally manifest that if he has the same strength in the North that he has at the South, he will be renominated. In my humble judgment it is due President Pierce, in addition to the constitutional rights of the South that the timber (by her vote) to him a renomination. In so doing the South will have performed a duty that she owes to herself, no less than to a President who has been true to her rights under circumstances of great embarrassment and difficulty. If, however, it shall be found, as many suppose in the South, that President Pierce cannot unite the Northern Democracy, or if the party shall determine to adhere to the concern system as the strongest and safest plan, then the necessity which may compel the action of some other statesman will not obviate the Truth. No man's personal wishes should stand in the way of the success of the party; and I know President Pierce will cheerfully be satisfied that he would contract him from a suspicion of equal to his predecessor."

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"Is Egypt."—There are two valuable farms now being worked within the corporate limits of the city of Galena.

Douglas's Enabling Bill.

This bill enables the people of Kansas to hold a Convention and form a State when they shall number 93,420 souls, and the Administration is pressing it upon Congress.

In February last it declared that the population of the Territory numbered only about 35,000 souls; why, then, propose now for a distant contingency? Why legislate so far in anticipation of what may be years hence? This inconsistency Mr. Douglas does not explain in his report.

But the fact is, the Administration did not believe its own report. It knew the population of Kansas to be double that which it had proclaimed, and the "Enabling Bill" was proposed to meet the actual fact. But how?—The passing of the bill is fair enough; its face could not be made smoother. Yet it conceals a fraud base as any yet sought to be perpetrated in the whole Kansas iniquity.

The "Enabling Bill," of Mr. Douglas leaves the people of the State to settle by election the Constitution of the State. "That is good," declares the Hunker. "We told you Douglas would stand by Kansas," echoes the demagogue. But examine the "Enabling Bill," and see how cunningly and traitorously it provides that the election shall be held by judges appointed by the invading Missouri Legislature, and under laws passed by it!

And pray what are these laws? *Tut sutz*, upwards of three degrees; disputes interference with liberty of thought and liberty of conscience! They provide that he who has entered the Territory a moment before the ballot is opened may vote—if at that moment he be willing to pay the Territorial tax of one dollar—that any voter may be challenged at the polls, and compelled to swear "that he will support the Fugitive Slave Law and the Kansas-Nebraska Bill!!!"

What Slave-loving challengers would do, and Missouri appointed judges decide, under these circumstances, we need not declare. Mr. Douglas knows full well their plan and purpose. What an insult to the country, then, to offer such a bill! What a mockery both of law and Freedom! Thus the "Enabling Bill" is in full harmony with that monstrous iniquity, the Kansas-Nebraska bill. It was concocted, and if passed, will be used, not only to subdue and crush out free votes and freemen in Kansas, but to extend Slavery, by force, over its free soil.

Peace.

One not far off from Paris or London, might have been startled at the salvos of artillery which on the last day of March shook the earth near them. They were peace salutes. The proclamation declared, that the war was ended. A day of rejoicing followed, for the wires told the story over civilized Europe at once; and the people of the nations rejoiced at their glad-tidings. Joy was spread, that by cannon, pealing of bells, and every demonstration which merry-making could devise.

Lord Palmerston, March 31, announced the event as follows to the House of Commons:

The House is perfectly aware from the *Gazette*, that yesterday, at 2 o'clock, a Treaty of Peace was signed at Paris [Cheers]. The House will have seen by the announcements in the *Gazette* that it was determined by the Congress that the particular conditions of the treaty should not be made public until the ratifications had been exchanged. And that, indeed, is the usual course, for it is a mark of obvious deference to the other contracting parties to a treaty. At the same time, without going into any details of the conditions, the main subject of the treaty, and of the negotiations, is one which has been so long and so much in the world, because it has been embodied in protocols and published in every country of Europe, that I may say at least, that any conditions of the Treaty of Peace will be deemed satisfactory by this country, and by Europe [Cheers].

The ratifications of the Treaty of Peace which the war had to undertaken, have been fully accomplished [It will be found that by the objects of the war, the restoration of the independence of the Turkish Empire will be secured, as far as human arrangements can effect that purpose. Russia has put her sign to a treaty which I believe is allowable to all the powers who are contracting parties to it, and I trust that while, on the one hand it has put an end to a war which has inflicted so heavily upon the country, and which Russia, on the other hand it will lay to rest, and to the satisfaction of all the parties with them—and in a more extended Alliance—than existed during the continuance of the war; that, therefore, the treaty presents a prospect not only of a good understanding, but of an intimate connection of the great Powers of Europe [Hear, hear]. The Emperor of Russia, in the communications that have passed, [illegible] Spring [illegible] expressed to say except that it must be gratifying to the country to know that notwithstanding the immense sacrifices of blood, treasure, and lives, yet the security which may accrue to the nation of some other statesman will not obviate the Truth. No man's personal wishes should stand in the way of the success of the party; and I know President Pierce will cheerfully be satisfied that he would contract him from a suspicion of equal to his predecessor."

THE BALTIC'S MAILS.

Treaty of Peace Signed.

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

PEACE.

The Baltic left Liverpool April 21, and brings the official news that Peace was signed at Paris on Sunday, the 30th of March. The event was announced in Paris and London by salvos of artillery. Paris was illuminated, and in England the church bells were pealed.

Three or four weeks must elapse ere ratifications of the treaty can be exchanged.

Details of adjustment are referred to a Commission. The great event of peace has swallowed up all minor subjects of news.

THE SIGNING.

The treaty was signed with a quill prepared for the occasion. The Plenipotentiaries intended each to preserve the quill with which he signed his name and made his flourishes. But the Empress having expressed a desire to preserve the quill with which the treaty was signed, the Plenipotentiaries acceded to her wish, and a pen was accordingly prepared for her purpose. An eagle's quill was selected, which was elegantly mounted in gold. Why this bellicose emblem was chosen instead of a goose quill, does not appear.

VISIT TO THE EMPEROR.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent writes that, when the signing of the treaty was announced to the Emperor, he expressed himself to the following effect:—

"He thanked the Plenipotentiaries for having come in person to him with such agreeable tidings. He felt certain that the result of the labors during the Conference was the complete realization of the speech delivered by Lord Clarendon in the House of Lords, and that the peace which the Allies were determined on concluding was one which carried with it no humiliation to Russia, and which did not compromise the dignity or independence of any one. It was, in fact, such as a great nation might propose or accept without degradation; and it, therefore, had all the elements of solidity and durability. And, he added, that so favorable a result was, in a great measure, owing to the conciliatory spirit and the moderation which marked the policy of England, and which was particularly felt in the course of the present Conference."

DEMONSTRATIONS IN PARIS.

(From the Paris Paper.)

At 2 o'clock, the cannon of the Invalides resounded. It announced the signature of peace. The Parisian population which thronged the boulevards and the public promenades under a magnificent sunshine, seemed to be looking out for the glad tidings which were hoped for to-day. The news universally excited the utmost joy, and preparations for illuminations to celebrate the memorable event this evening may be seen in every street.

It was at 1 o'clock—as the prefect of police's proclamation, placarded on all the walls of Paris announced—that all the members of the Congress signed the treaty of peace at the Hotel of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. For this has sitting the plenipotentiaries assembled in full uniform, and wore all of their decorations.

To-Morrow M. Walewski will give a grand dinner to the members of the Congress, the Corps Diplomatique, and the grand dignitaries of State.

We are enabled to add that the treaty is of a nature to give complete and legitimate satisfaction to the great interests in behalf of which France and England resorted to arms. It is a glorious peace, and one that will be fruitful to everybody. The four points are fully carried (*ont triomphé complètement*) and the fifth paragraph has been realized in such a manner as to place the honor of the Russian arms in safety, without at the same time humiliating Russia.

At the hour of going to press the signing of the protocol continues. Each plenipotentiary has to sign "four times ninety-six paragraphs" (*quatre fois quatre-vingt six*).

Every precaution has been taken to prevent the renewal of hostilities, notwithstanding the signature of the armistice of March 31, but it is confidently stated that the allied armies will maintain their positions on the Russian territory until the ratification of the treaty are exchanged.

The Austrian Government is actively occupied with the treaty relative to the Danube. We may credit a rumor current in political circles in Vienna, the orders relative to this redoubtable treaty had not been put on foot at the dispatch from Count Buol, announcing that France would redouse the effective of her troops immediately after the conclusion of peace.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN LONDON.

At 10 o'clock last night a Royal salute was fired, both at the Horse Guards and the Tower, in honor of the conclusion of a treaty of peace, the news of which had been received from Paris by the Government in the course of the day. Of the firing of the cannon, the people at the Horse Guards, crowds of people, to whom this was the first signal of the event, turned out into the streets and commenced dancing in the antic fashion, and the joy which the intelligence seemed to inspire, spread from Hyde Park Corner to the esplanade behind the Horse Guards and the Mall was thronged by an eager concourse of persons desirous of participating in the rejoicing, but it was only those who at that hour happened to be in the Queen's Column, that could see the fireworks which were exhibited. There was a great deal of shouting, and a great display of Chinese lanterns, in front of the Horse Guards, and in Pall Mall, till after 11 o'clock. The bells of St. Martin's Church, St. Clement's, and some of the city churches, rang a series of merry peals, in celebration of the joyous occasion, at intervals until midnight.

The Lord Mayor addressed the throng, and read an official note received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, which was received with loud cheering. The note reads as follows:

HOME OFFICE, March 31, 1856.

MY LORD MAYOR:—I have the honor to acquaint you, that a dispatch has this morning been received from the Earl of Clarendon, dated Paris, March 30, announcing that a definitive treaty for the restoration of peace, and for the maintenance of the integrity and independence of Ottoman Empire, was signed yesterday at Paris by the Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty, of the Emperor of the French, of the King of Sardinia and of the Sultan, and that of the Emperor of Austria and of the King of Prussia on the one part, and the Emperor of all the Russias on the other.

(Signed) G. GREY.

After cheers for the Queen, Army and Navy, and Allies, the spectators dispersed.

INDIA.

The steamer *Bombay* arrived at Trieste March 29th, at Ancona, March 139 hours from Alexandria, which port she left on the 23d of March. The Indian and China mails were to leave Alexandria on the 24th of March, with advice from Calcutta of the 23d of February, Bombay the 6th of March, Hong Kong the 15th of February, Singapore the 7th of February, and Canton the 19th of February. The annexation of Oude had been completed without disturbance. Lord Clanwilliam received Calcutta on the 29th of February, and was sworn in as Governor-General on the 1st of March. Lord Dalhousie was to have left Calcutta for Suez on the 6th of March. The martial districts are quiet for the present. From the scantiness of rain a scarcity is apprehended throughout India.

Murder—Arrest of the Murderer.

By the Columbus (Ohio) *Fact* of Tuesday, we learn that Christian Enrod, killed a young man, Nicholas Kelley, of that city, during the preceding forenoon, by shooting him. Kelley was fishing on the west side of the dam, when Enrod came down the other side and called to him to drive across a duck then swimming in the middle of the stream. While stooping the duck for the required purpose, Kelley, and other young words had passed, struck at Kelley with his gun; the latter avoided the blow, when Enrod drew a stone and struck Kelley a severe one. Kelley in return; upon which, Enrod raised his gun and fired the second shot, taking effect in Kelley's left side, just above the hip. Kelley failed to Byron Cummings, of this city, then in Columbus on a visit. "Help me—I'm done!" but Cummings started to catch Enrod, when the latter reloaded his gun and raised it to fire at him, but the latter was quicker, and, before he reach the weapon away before it was fired.

Two other Germans came to the assistance of Kelley, who the former shot the murderer down the river started for the city in search of an officer. In the scuffle, Cummings sustained injuries of Enrod's knife between the ribs, and was compelled to hobbling him until others came to his assistance, whereupon the other two Germans escaped. Enrod was taken to the Mayor's office by Mr. Cummings and Nathaniel B. Smith.

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New outside.

Georgia is becoming fearfully famous. She has finished the West with the honors of Bloody Banks, and fastened to that line for a season at the most approved style. She is now engaged in the work of Nabob Walker, and when the exterminated, the soldiers first upon the scene of a bout engaged to be handling with the intention of pillaging, and who refused to pay any attention to the challenge of the sentry, though it was twice repeated, and finally fired upon, and gratifying to the country to know that notwithstanding the immense sacrifices of blood, treasure, and lives, yet the security which may accrue to the nation of some other statesman will not obviate the Truth. No man's personal wishes should stand in the way of the success of the party; and I know President Pierce will cheerfully be satisfied that he would contract him from a suspicion of equal to his predecessor."

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LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH AND MAILS.

Arrival of the

STEAMER AFRICA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, April 19.

The *Africa* reached her dock at 3 1-2 o'clock, with Liverpool dates to the 5th. News generally unimportant.

The peace conference continued its sittings at Paris, considering the minor details.

Peace had been proclaimed at St. Petersburg, and was favorably received.

The conference were not expected to get through labor for a month or so.

The U. S. Mediterranean squadron was about to cruise off the coast of Spain.

The conference had one or two informal meetings to settle up delays.

The *Africa* brings about one hundred passengers.

The following, from Lloyd's list, may or may not have reference to the *Pearl*, figured March 24th:

"The *Sea Wind* arrived here. In coming off the Newfoundland coast, fell in with ice 200 miles from land, and saw lights of a steamer in the ice. The above vessel left St. Johns, Newfoundland, Feb. 14.

News from the Crimea report that 16 men were buried to death in some sudden hole on the slope above Kaidaker, occupied by the commissary department. Nothing also of importance had transpired.

ENGLAND.—The business in Parliament had been mostly of home interest. Among the motions in one by Sir Isaac Fosbrooke, for a return of document which has recently appeared, purporting to be a dispatch written by the British Minister at Rio Janeiro, to the Government of Brazil, in Feb. 27th, with reference to the dispatches between Britain and the U. S., on the subject of Central America, is authenticated.

The armistice had been extended both on the sea and land, and as a natural consequence the blockade of Russian ports ceased.

Paris had been illuminated in honor of peace, and it was more general than the first demonstration, and the Orleanists and Legitimatists participated in it.

SWEDEN.—The Government organ at Stockholm states the project of fortifying the city cannot be regarded as a political demonstration against Russia.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, April 19.

The President, accompanied by Secretary Dobbin and other members of government, arrived last evening and were received by a collection of citizens, and conducted to the Senate chamber, where the President was formally welcomed to the city by Hon. Mr. Murray. The President made a brief reply, which was much applauded.

At night the President was the guest of Capt. Goldsboro, and attended a grand ball at the Naval Academy.

This morning the President and Sec'y Dobbin, escorted by the Governor and Sec'y of State of Maryland, made an inspection visit to the Academy, and witnessed the exercises of the midshipmen.

The train from Washington brought a large number of Congressmen, who proceeded to visit the new armory at Harper's Ferry.

As the boat neared the triple, the yards were manned, and the President and Secretary of the navy were received on board, and took them prisoners, and one, a Scotchman, name not given, the Secretary to Colonel Schlessinger, was wounded, and had to have, subsequently, his arm amputated.) From then they learned of the presence of the force of Santa Rosa and managed to reach the main shore in safety. A general fight took place, many of the filibusters took to the house and the others escaped; the Costa Ricans attempted to fire the premises, but did not succeed, and they then broke in the doors, killed some and made the rest prisoners.

They then learned that a Costa Rica output had been attacked a few days before by Schlessinger on the march, and the party, consisting of eight, all killed to prevent the news of the approach of the invaders, and this barbarity so excited the troops that they insisted on the immediate attack of the enemy. In this way it is possible to account for Schlessinger's defeat, otherwise it is hard to credit this overthrow. It is also in little character for his own, taking into consideration also the advantage of the invaders' position. I give this story as I heard it, but it is not to be inferred from their own opinion as to its credibility.

It is said that in Leon the people rose against Walker's tyranny, and that Walker had lost a strong feeling exists against him all through the State.

Carrera, it is reported, is coming with a large force of his Indian troops to the aid of Costa Rica, and Honduras and Salvador are also arming, so that Walker will have himself in a tight place, and a bloody war, without quarter on either side, is likely to result.

Yellow fever and cholera are said to prevail among Walker's forces, and these, together with the climate, his small force, want of munitions of war, &c., leave the impression that his rule is almost run, and that a bullet or a "machete" will terminate his adventurous career.

The following is the Costa Rican General's grandiloquent account of the battle:

LETTER FROM JUAN R. MORA ON THE BATTLE.

LIBERIA, March 21, 1856.

To General D. Manuel Jose Carrera.—

[illegible] communications of this date, addressed to the Government of the Republic, which will inform you of the details of the battle fought by General Don Jose Joaquin Mora with the Filibusters, yesterday, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Hacienda of Santa Rosa, where, notwithstanding that three to four hundred of the greatest assassins in the bandit Walker's band had fortified themselves behind the stone walls of the farmyard, our men were not deterred from attacking them, and after one volley, charging them with the bayonet. The struggle was fearful, and lasted for fifteen minutes, after which those who were not killed were forced to fly and escape, one by one.

Our losses are great, but not so many as might have been expected, which is due to our soldiers charged with their bayonets; otherwise, fortified and protected as the enemy were, they would have cut us to pieces.

The commander of this force was Schlessinger who same a Minister from Walker to our Government, which, it is said, has been found among the dead he will be taken prisoner.

With such an army as I have, one could fight and die with pleasure. I can only add words to expressions of their good qualities their valor and their suffering in the discharge of their duties.

Your affectionate friend,

(Signed) JUAN R. MORA.

Later News.

CONTRADICTION BY THE AGENT OF THE NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.

The agent of the Government of Nicaragua in this city denounces the story of the rout of Col. Schlessinger by the Costa Ricans as false. He says the account received from head quarters is, that Col. Schlessinger had only 250 men; that on the 14th of March, with advice from Costa Rica, and that he retreated to San Juan.

A Year of Change.

The *North-Western Christian Advocate*, published in this city thus discourses of Chicago:

In the morality of its growth, the high prizes at which real real estate rules, and consequently the high prices of labor, provisions, etc., Chicago will long continue to be a sort of Ophir to the Union; and history, we believe, cannot furnish a parallel. The limit to building, this season, seems to be limited only in the inability to secure a competent number of workmen and an adequate quantity of material. Bricks have been selling for twenty dollars a thousand. We have seen a building, for some check, stand-still, or retrograde movement in there respects, but the prospect at present, is certainly dollar than ever. The tide of emigration appeared has assumed the type of a mania—of a stampede—and from six to ten thousand are poured in and through our city every thirty hours. Our streets pulsate with the living stream, and our hotels are crowded to their utmost capacity. And the tide is yet in full flood. Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa are daily receiving a large proportion who swell this vast population, and as the country spits into extent, so the city, and as the city and country must be supplied with the means of living, so the demand for labor, and the prices of labor, are unprecedented. Indeed, it would appear that if there be danger of a cessation of prosperity, the danger lies more in the direction of limiting the growth of this city, than in exaggerating it. Commerce, we believe, is opening with unusual vigor this season, and our merchants have made a large provision than ever, to supply the increasing demand. Our lake and canal commerce, also, heretofore, have been wont to go East for their goods, now find it to their interest to deal with the "jobbers" of Chicago; thus commercially fixing the metropolitan character of our city.

Morals, religiously—the aspect of our city are, by no means, flattering. Gregarious and gambling houses are numerous, and, we regret to say, also, the theatres, and kindred places of amusement, are crowded nightly. Our municipal authorities, we believe, are with such things on the principles of the anti-Maine law laxity. Drunkenness, crime and vice, are on the increase, we fear, or, at, if there be a hopeful check to this state of things, in certain directions, it is to be found in the absence of all illness in the city. The very atmosphere, here, is electrical with the go-ahead spirit, and a slow moving man can a loafer will be thought by a fast horse; and gives a bed of sick-dust in the jail by a faster pulse. It is fabulously better, after all, for the sons of pulsing and fast life, to be sick, than to get sick rather than that every man was sick. Should such result relax the activities of our city, it would be good for it. Some of our Christian men are doing what they can, but they are largely in a minority. As to general evangelical revivals, there have been none, but their influence upon the moral environment of our city have been merely more effective than the preaching of a Sabbath. We would have to report the healthful and pleasant state of our city, in a sense, would have to something down in surging billows. Many large and magnificent churches have been being erected and are to be erected during the coming season.

We proceed with profound regret and humility by the fact that we believe in these reports our own beloved Methodism in Chicago is not in the new advancing tide of our city, and, we fear, in a relative sense, of our denomination. We hope this reason, however, for a better state of things soon. The Methodists of this city ought to build at least two thirty thousand dollar churches the coming season, and this would but partially meet her present wants.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEM'TS.

TO BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.—[illegible]

TAYLOR & JONES' ORNAMENTAL CUT [illegible]

TO RENT, BOARDING HOUSE (1st Class) [illegible]

FOR GREEN BAY.

THE LOW PRESSURE UPPER CABIN [illegible]

CHOICE RESIDENCE LOT.—WE HAVE [illegible]

Fun for the Steamer, and Birth for the Rail.

AFTER PACKING UP YOUR "DUDS," [illegible]

Nick Nax for all Creation.

Premium Grape Vines.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN [illegible]

One Hundred Thousand in Prospect.

400 ACRES OF LAND AT FREEPORT, [illegible]

Boatmen, look to your interests.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS YOU CANNOT [illegible]

Rent Furnishing very Cheap.

LIFE OF SCHAMYL, THE GREAT CIRCASSIAN CHIEF, with a History of the Twenty Years' Struggle for Freedom, and Russian Conquest, by F. Bodenstedt, Author, in 1 vol. 12mo. Price 75 cents. For sale by

D. B. COOKE & CO.,

[illegible] Lake street.

CORDRY & GAMMON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

in Lightning Rods and Points, Glasses and Attachments, [illegible]

NOTHING IS CLEARER THAN THAT [illegible]

THE NEW PURCHASE; OR, EARLY [illegible]

WALL PAPER AT COST.—GIVING UP [illegible]

TAYLOR & JONES' ORNAMENTAL CUT [illegible]

Premium Grape Vines.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN [illegible]

Fun for the Steamer, and Birth for the Rail.

AFTER PACKING UP YOUR "DUDS," [illegible]

Nick Nax for all Creation.

Chicago against the World.

ONLY ONE CITY ON THE AMERICAN [illegible]

Boatmen, look to your interests.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS YOU CANNOT [illegible]

Rent Furnishing very Cheap.

Gowdy, Terry & Lawrence,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

19 ..... SOUTH WATER STREET 19

apl-1y (Reynold & Ely's Block.) CHICAGO.

Ross & Foster's

GRAND OPENING DAY

—OF—

SPRING STYLES

—OF—

Mantillas, Silks,

Parasols, and

Spring Shawls,

TO COMMENCE

ON FRIDAY, APRIL 18,

When they will exhibit an

Large and complete an Assortment

—AND—

Some of the Choicest Styles

To be found in any house in the United States.

Ross & Foster,

167 & 169 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

apl-1w-277

SPRING IMPORTATION, 1856.

NEW AND ELEGANT

CARPETS.

197 - Lake Street. - 197

JOHN WEST

Are receiving their Spring Importation of

New Goods for the Spring Trade,

The Most Elegant and the most extensive Stock ever offered for the present season, including

Imperial Velvet Carpets,

Several Magnificent Designs.

BRUSSELS CARPETS,

Handsome and Durable,

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,

THREE PLY CARPETS,

TAPESTRY INGRAIN, SUPERFINE,

FINE AND COMMON CARPETS.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, DRUGGETT, &c. &c.,

Comprising, together with Furniture and Curtain Department,

THE LARGEST STOCK

And most varied assortment west of New York

J. WEST,

197 LAKE STREET.

FURNITURE,

A CHOICE STOCK

—OF—

Cabinet Furniture,

ROSEWOOD SUITS,

MAHOGANY SUITS,

WALNUT SUITS,

Sofas, Lounges, Tete-a-Tetes, Ottomans, Rocking, Reclining and Easy Chairs, Secretaries, Tables, &c.

Chamber Furniture,

THE MOST ELEGANT

New Pattern Bedsteads,

—IN—

ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY,

AND WALNUT,

WARE ROOMS, ETC.

PAINTED ENAMELLED FURNITURE,

MATTRESSES, BEDDING, ETC.

John West,

197 LAKE STREET. 197

apr 9. N.—The Furniture Department occupies four entire floors. Warerooms up one flight. Entrance through the Carpet Warerooms.

GREEN MOUNTAIN GIRLS,

New ready, and for sale at the Bookstores,

THE GREEN MOUNTAIN GIRLS,

By Blythe White, jun. One volume 12mo. Illustrated. Price $1.25.

"From the tropical glades of Cuba to the Green Mountains of Vermont, is a long and tedious journey, but the transition is not exceedingly. We thank Mr. White for the pleasant manner in which he has made it in his book, and introduced us to the Green Mountain Girls." Boston Post.

"Mr. White has not lacked a hundred incidents to illustrate the peculiarities of character, and the manners and customs of the people." Boston Transcript.

"Mr. White's sketches are full of life and spirit, and during the war, and after the war, Tales of wild and romantic interest, he has shown a skill and talent for such sketches." Boston Post.

STATE PURCHASES.

The State of NEW YORK has purchased

DAILY TRIBUNE

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

WILLIAM W. PECK, ... EDITOR.

Monday Morning, April 21 1856.

ADVERTISING.—A Juvenile performance is announced for this evening. Tomorrow Hamlet M. Armstrong takes a Benefit, when he will appear as Clown. Next Friday is the last of the season.

ORDAINED.—On last Sunday evening Rev. J. A. Wight was ordained as an Evangelist in the Second Presbyterian Church. Mr. Wight was formerly one of the editors of the *Prairie Farmer*.

STEAMER DUNCAN.—The French Transcripts say that the steamer Duncan has been purchased by the "Union Line" on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and will be used as a tow-boat between LaSalle and St. Louis the present season. She is at present undergoing repairs at Peoria, and will take her place in a few days.

KANSAS.—A public meeting will be held in Clark street, N. S. Church, on Monday evening, April 21st. The meeting will be addressed by the Rev. G. H. Quigley from Lawrence, Kansas. Mr. Lenigo will state the present position and future prospects of Kansas and urge the importance of adopting measures calculated to secure the freedom and prosperity of that territory.

BOOKS AND PAPERS.—We are indebted to Butterfy, T. Dearborn street, for the Boston and New York papers in advance of the mails, also for Ballou's Pictorial, and Lardner's book of "One thousand and ten things worth knowing." This book is designed to explain how to do rightly almost everything that can be necessary in the kitchen, the parlor and drawing room, containing much valuable information, receipts, etc., in the useful and domestic arts. The book is worth the money, for all that.

FIREMEN'S VISIT.—On Saturday "May Flower 1776" Engine Company of Detroit paid our firemen a visit. They were received by deputations from the different companies of this city, and were shown the different engine houses and other objects of interest here, and departed in the evening for their homes, well pleased with their visit and the courtesy shown them. The members composing this Company are all employees of the Michigan Central Railroad and live under command of a Lieutenant Marsh of Detroit who is their foreman. They are a fine looking set of men who would do credit to any department. They were accompanied by President John Patton, Chief Engineer Wm. Duncan, and by the foremen of the different companies there.

POLICE COURT.—Charles P. Hite for driving an express wagon without a license was fined $10.

A backman named John Wright was fined $5 and sent to the Bridewell for pitching into a passenger who refused to pay him an exhorbitant overcharge. Wright was also fined $5 for overcharging. Bad man that to get into.

Wm. Hall, drunk, fined $3; Melinda Hicks, drunk, fined $1 and 20 days in the Bridewell; John Bergen and Thomas Major, fighting, fined each $5; Ringald Beauchamp, drunk, fined $1; James Carter, drunk, fined $2; James Brown, drunk and fighting, was fined $1.

THEATRE.—Last Saturday evening closed the engagement of Miss Logan, when she played Lucretia Borgia and sang the Bacchanalian song in an overcrowded house. Her engagement has been throughout a splendid one. She has been greeted nightly by appreciative audiences of from hundreds to overflowing numbers, and her engagement was only limited by the capacity of the house, and every night without an exception has been called before the curtain to receive the plaudits of delighted audiences. Miss Logan sang Saturday night for the last time. We bespeak for her a warm welcome from our Detroit friends.

This evening the popular comedian and author, Mr. Alfred Bunn, will give his last and farewell lecture on Jack Swift in the play of "Romance and Reality," one of his own compositions. Mr. Brougham possesses a high reputation as a talented actor and delightful writer.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Yesterday, at half past 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a great conflagration in the general freight office of the Michigan Central Road, discovered the provision house of Messrs. Tobey & Hoult, situation between the track and Avery, Updike & Co.'s, to be on fire. In company with a friend, he burst open one of the doors, and secured the papers, books, &c. The firemen had much difficulty in procuring water, and the fire was not extinguished until the following morning. Much property was lost, and the pork, lard, &c., which it contained, "cash injured. By the exertions of the bystanders, the greater portion of the stock was got out without suffering much injury. The roof of the building will be $300, and we be sorry there is no insurance. The loss on stock, also, is insured, in estimated at $6000. The firemen, we have yet unknown, the several fire companies did their duty under the circumstances.

A DECEIVING POET.—One of our down east subscribers, who signs himself "An Eastern Poet," sends us the following cut from the letter dated Chicago, April 5th, 1856, and published in the New Hampshire *Patriot* of the 16th inst:

"During the forty-eight hours ending Saturday last, the Illinois Central Railroad Company shipped, bought, taken up, and carried, 3000 pigs, averaging 200 lbs each, and 1000 barrels of pork on the Michigan Central brought sixty-three cars, contain-ing 1000 barrels of pork, then nearly 1200 in all, arriving in two days over those two, of the Illinois Central running at Chicago, and nearly equal to the whole production of a year ago, in Illinois."

At the bottom of the extract, our fogy friend has written, "It can't be true!!!" This down east fogy must have some very sanguine notions of the "title of truest" sometimes, to think these figures large—why, bless his benighted soul, that is only the beginning of business—at every day thing in Chicago. Why, we have been informed that over *fifteen thousand* people came to this city by railroad from the East, and this season there is every prospect that the travel will be much larger than last. We would suggest to our fogy correspondent, the propriety of a trip to our city, that he may see all these, to him, wonderful things with his own eyes. He will get both his pepper and his salt, and be convinced that the extract, if that paragraph proved much of an astonisher.

Come and see our city with the thousands of spacious business houses, immense manufactories of all kinds, magnificent churches, splendid private houses and palatial residences; the forests of masts that fill our harbor, the magnificent steamers that ply on our great lakes, our broad streets crowded with vast wagons and teams, and our surprising multitude of human beings, and you will see how easily then the thousand passengers that taxed your credulity, can be transported by railroad.

Chicago.

"Like a mole of old gold in the ocean's white verge,
And so lost in the dark without waiting a surge."

Come Mr. Fogy, and catch something of the progressive spirit of our people, of their energy and life, and when you return to your Granite State, our word for it, you will find more Sundays thereaway than are set down in your almanac.

HORSE STEALING A BOLD GAME AND SLOUCH.—A DESPERATE RUSH SUCCESS.—TRY TWICE FAILS.—On Saturday morning, a horse belonging to Mr. Ford was stolen on a warrant sworn out by John W. Hickox, who is held to bail account of being an accomplice in the robbery of Mr. Ford's horse. Hickox's brother's robbery of watches and jewelry goods from the establishment of Isaac Speer. Noyes is accused of taking the *private* papers of this man Hickox and refusing to return them to him. Out of this an attempt was ostensibly made to have Noyes punished for larceny, but really to get hold of the documents. This game did not exactly work as the expect and.

One reason of doubtless remember the extensive robberies of Hickox No. 1 of Speer's Jewelry store and the arrest of Hickox No. 1 at St. Louis for having part of the stolen goods in his possession. Some three or four weeks previous to the first of April last, Hickox No. 2, the man John W., came to this city as he said for the purpose of assisting his brother's difficulties so far as he could. Some things occurred to excite the suspicion of officers Charles Noyes and Wm. Douglass, and Hickox No. 2 was closely shadowed. About the first of April this Hickox exhumed a tin box from a manure heap in the back yard of his brother's late residence and concealed it in a closet in the house. The box contained a large amount of valuable jewelry, watches, etc. This movement did not escape the notice of the lynx-eyed detectives, and the house was immediately searched, the box found, and Hickox arrested. After an examination before Justice Milliken, Hickox was held to bail to answer at the next term of the Recorder's Court. After lying in Jail some time Hickox succeeded in getting bail.

At the time of Hickox's arrest officer Noyes took from him a lot of papers among which we believe was a letter in cypher and some other papers necessary as evidence on the part of the people at Hickox trial. During the preliminary examination of Hickox a determined attempt was made to compel the officer to return the papers to Hickox, but the Justice did not permit this, though the papers were produced by the officer and given into the custody of the Justice. Ever since the examination Hickox and his counsel have manifested a most nervous desire to obtain possession of those papers, but the officer has uniformly refused to give them up until the trial should come off before the Recorder. The papers are deposited for safe keeping in the vaults of our city halls and will doubtless remain there until the day of Hickox's trial.

On last Saturday the parties in Deputy interest in getting those papers away from the officer seven in a manner against him for taking them, had him arrested and brought before Justice Bamble for criminal slander.

It was expected that the papers would be produced before the Justice, and that by hook or crook they would get possession of them. But this game failed, and the Justice, on the other hand, for Mr. Noyes simply waived any examination and gave bail in the sum of $10,000 to answer charge. He therefore's Court, then hedging did not succeed in the attempt to compel an officer to give up by necessary hankering against a man accused of crime, and to answer him by vexatious law suits, simply because he has done his duty, will not go a very great ways to convince anybody of the innocence of Hiki Hickox No. 2, and the Justice who bound the warrant against Noyes may cause himself down an unfavorable opinion of the impartiality of the Court. The Times of Sunday, with its usual venom in such attempts, publishes about equal parts of downright falsehood and partial truth in its account of the affair. We have no doubt that the Tribune of Monday will follow the others because they will notch a pretty chirper. In the Times Sunday of anything!

INCURSE OF A LOVER.—Our paper of Saturday contained an account of a death in the watch house from the effects of laudanum. The name of the unfortunate man was registered at the Station house as Robert Lovejoy. We stated that the small quantity vials which had contained laudanum were found upon the person of the deceased and that there was nothing known explanatory of the matter. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of self-murder.

On Saturday we learned the following facts in relation to the matter which disclose that the unfortunate man "had loved, not wisely, but too well." The deceased was a native of Germany and named Augustus Wesner or Weiner. Some time since he fell in love with a young and handsome German girl living on Franklin street, and asked her hand in marriage. Mamma was opposed, the young lady was obedient, and Augustus was duly rejected. After brooding a few days over his disappointment he determined to end his life, and about ten days ago swallowed some three or four ounces of laudanum. His friends, however, discovered the act and had the powerful opiate pumped out of his stomach. The demented Augustus was not to be thwarted in that manner, and on Friday he had he procured a portion of the clothing in raise the means to purchase more laudanum. He went to four different drug stores and purchased a half ounce vial of his favorite Kin-ka-mina.

Lovejoy was a brother of his mother, who resides in this city, informing him of what was intended, he retired to a pile of lumber and there swallowed a portion of the poison. He was then removed to the watch house by a policeman, who found him in a stupid condition, and he doubtless drank the contents of the other vials in his cell. Had Mr. Dyer's new sergeant, Brown, been the day and principle watch, he might have been saved. He was brought in, his life would doubtless have been saved. But then, what cares an Irish policeman for a German's life?

SPLENDID GUN.—We have had the pleasure of inspecting one of the most beautiful short guns we have seen, the manufacture of a Chicago gunsmith named Gaunce T. Abbey, at No. 220 Lake street, celebrated for his excellent fire arms throughout the country. The barrels are of laminated steel, No. 12 bore, and the entire gun is the work of Mr. Abbey himself, requiring about two months of constant labor to complete it. It was made for a Chicago sportsman, and its price is $200. The stock is of English walnut, the locks are very fine and the value of the labor expended upon them is $100. By a simple and ingenious contrivance the locks are rendered water proof, so that although exposed all day to rain storm, they would come out perfectly dry. On Saturday the gun was tested in the field and large were killed, in several instances, at over eighty yards. This beautiful weapon of death is perfectly proportioned and is every way most unique. We think that Chicago can now boast the best gun maker in the United States, the more so from the fact that many of the best sportsmen in all parts of the Union send to Mr. Abbey for both shot guns and rifles. At Mr. A.'s establishment may be found a very large assortment of guns, pistols, knives, etc., of every sort or kind, at almost any price, as well as a complete stock of everything in our line by sportsmen. Among the others of the kind, Mr. A's guns, we are proud to say, are in demand, for he is universally recognized here, and by sportsmen everywhere as a manufacturer, and in the farther west his rifles are regarded as the best that are made to gunsline sport. We can confidently recommend Mr. Abbey to sportsmen everywhere as one they may trust to fit them with a superb and sure death piece, without any misgivings.

LARGE GUARD PARADE.—On Saturday afternoon the favorite Light Guards paraded in uniform uniform, under the command of Capt. Booth, and marched through the principal streets followed by a large crowd of people. They certainly presented a most soldierly appearance, and, as always, acquitted themselves creditably.

The parade yesterday reminds us that the necessary subscription for the proposed encampment to be held in this city in July next, is not yet made up, and it is to be hoped that the patriotic portion of our citizens will soon make up the deficiency. It is intimated that an effort is being made to have Colonel Bissell of this state take command of the encampment, and we hope the gallant Colonel will be easily persuaded.

NEW CORNET PIECE.—We have received from Walke, Austen & Bull, 25 Clark street, a New York comic monthly, entitled *Nickmar*. It is sold at 10 cents per copy, and contains 32 pages of light reading, and a score of cuts.

STAR CANDLES.—A writer in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says it is a common practice among grocers and retailers in that city, to give but 14 ounces of star candles to the pound. Does that gauge prevail in this city? Purchasers would do well to buy by weight instead of by number, if it does. Candles are dear enough to secure full weight.

JOB PRINTING.—Railroad men, mechanics and the public generally are respectfully invited to call at the Tribune Job Rooms and examine specimens of printing done at this office. We do all kinds of printing, and at prices that shall please.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DAMON ROBERT OF SHERT.—Sale—Sale—Sale in pieces and four hundred dollars worth. Sale is to certify that my store was entered last night by forcing the front door, and the door in the rear of the store, and stole a quantity of Dupree & Forsyth's Artists, torn entirely off, by placing it over her head, and the sale door, and one of the side doors, and between three and four hundred dollars taken by the thieves, in so still a manner, that my family, sleeping in the same building, were not awakened by the noise. (signed)

G. C. JONES.

Detroit, March 29, 1856.

Raymond & Ward are the Agents in this city for the above Safes.

ANOTHER DARING ROBBERY.—ANOTHER SAFE TOOK TO PIECES.—This is to certify, that my office was entered last night by burglars and my safe (one of the Silas C. Herring's manufacture) opened, and robbed of money taken, and the worthless pillaged by the robbers, by first breaking off the hinges, then cutting a large, four inches square, opening through the door, and finally blowing the lock off with powder. (Signed) DAVID FRENCH.

Proprietor Detroit Planing Mills.

Detroit, March 22, 1856.

The American Express Company's Safe at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—J. M. Davidson's name—was robbed of the bright sum of four or five hundred dollars. Mr. Freiladster's Safe of Ballston Spa, of two thousand dollars. Messrs. Wilson and Hamilton's Safe, in Cincinnati, was robbed of $2,000. Also, one upon with a carpenter's chisel on the top, the firm name of Hall, Sawyer, and Co., Boston, and one case to the books, which were taken out and destroyed, and slightly dollar obtained.

The Safe in the Custom House in Franklin, Texas, was blown open with gunpowder, and $12,000 stolen.

The above robberies were made in all within the month of March, which is but a small amount of the aggregate probably for the same time in the United States from these Safes. Last year the aggregate, as published, was over three hundred thousand dollars.

Lillie's Patent is a later improvement in Safes, being burglar as well as fire-proof, of great importance when we consider that more is lost by burglars than by fire, (as shown by statistics in the Merchant's Magazine,) and as in this instance, (French's Safe,) burglars are so malicious that, finding little or no money, they destroy the books.

From the Detroit Free Press, March 23.

Short iron safes are fire proofs, if facts were known, found to be a very light Burglar proof, and a very regular proof.

Entered in January last the burning up of two or three Fire King Safes, at Bryanan, N. Y., as published in the New York papers, and Buffalo, N. Y., another short iron safe met the same fate. At Ann Arbor, on the 1st of April, one of Lillie's the best iron safes exposed were burned. At Bloomington, two iron safes caved in. At Troy, N. Y., one Fire King and one of Herring's, (iron safes) others were burned up.

How long the number of safes and how great the loss by fire which has consumed them and their contents, is not known, as the unfortunate owners are expected to pay for publishing, and the interest of all level iron safe makers to be proved on paper. I have by heretofore (often published) the fact of these safes burning up and being broken in upon and robbed, and shall continue to do so, as whatever cost, until all short iron safe makers shall lay aside their short iron, and make a better iron safe of at least one-fourth of an inch in thickness, and made in a mechanical manner, which is the safe those who have purchased have supposed they had bought. For this iron, with the cheap manner of construction, makes these worthless as a *blind* even against a last detected security against fire.

My objection to iron safes were made for an important end which was demanded and they have been heard as such; in every city and country on this continent, and although it is hardly possible to make a safe man proof, yet I challenge all safe-makers to show where a dollar was ever lost by their inefficiency. These safes are for sale in limited numbers, (and will continue limited until our extensive opens) at the depot of the World's Safe Co., No. 21 Dearborn st. Bankers and Merchants and others wanting my safes before June should leave their orders early, for fear of having them filled, for I cannot supply the demand, and "first come first served."

LEWIS LILLIE.

[For the Tribune.]

LAKE VIEW WATER CURE.—Among the many new, beautiful and valuable additions to our city, there has been none which I consider of more real value than the institution named above. Beautifully situated on the Lake, less than five miles from the city, it possesses great attraction not only for the invalid who seeks health, and to whom the refreshing and invigorating breezes of the Lake are so necessary, but also for those who have business in the city and yet desire to get out of the summer smoke—not too far for the sum of business, yet far enough to enjoy all the quietude and healthy influences of rural life. The science of Hydropathy has not been so well understood and administered, and its curative powers have proved so wonderful in the many diseases for which it is held to be, yet it cannot but be that its practice has made such rapid strides all over our country within the past ten years, as to leave no doubt as to its permanency. The Lake View Water Cure, in the hands of its proprietor, Dr. Gunn, has had the most gratifying success, and the number of patients who have been under his care, and who have left with health restored, is the best evidence of the benefits of the science of "Living Water."

ONEIDO.

MARRIED.

In New York, 19th inst., MARVIN HALL, Esq., of Chicago, to MISS ELIZABETH, daughter of Rev. Dr. Cox, of New York.

CHILDREN'S COLLARS OF ALL KINDS for sale by
Provident Hooks in Lake street.

300 BOXES ST. LOUIS PALM SOAP.
For sale cheap.
E. T. SHEPARD & CO., 104 Water st.

300 BUTTS CHOICE BRANDS TOBACCO, for sale at the Stock Exchange.
AVERY & STRAIN.

MAYNARD & NOYES' INK BOTTLES, of all sizes, for sale by
A. S. WIRT, 100 Lake street.

AGENCY FOR J. RIDGWAY, BATES & Co., Manchester, Conductor, Manufacturer, Patentee, Manufacturer of Conductor, Manufacturer, Patentee, Manufacturer of Water Closets.
T. T. EIRE.

Commercial Affairs.

Saturday Evening, April 19, 1856.

Ocean Steamers.

TO DEPART

Washington	From N. York, April 23 for Bremen.	
Alps (U.S.)	From N. York, April 23 for Havre.	
Canada	From Boston, April 23 for Liverpool.	
Cambria	From N. York, April 26 for Liverpool.	
Africa	From Boston, April 26 for Liverpool.	

TO ARRIVE

Baltic	Sailed from Liverpool for N. York	Apr. 9
Arctic	Sailed from Liverpool for N. York	Apr. 9
Alps	Sailed from Liverpool for Boston	Apr. 9
Europa	Sailed from Boston for Liverpool	Apr. 9
Persia	Sailed from Liverpool for Boston	Apr. 12
Pacific	Sailed from Liverpool for N. York	Apr. 12
Canada	Sailed from Liverpool for Boston	Apr. 12
Cambria	Sailed from Boston for Liverpool	Apr. 12

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

Land Warrants.

F. P. James & Co., Bankers, No. 36 Wall street, N. Y., (April 19, quote Land Warrants as follows:

160 acres	$1.00 per acre	Nominal
120 acres	1.00 do	1.00 do
80 acres	1.00 do	1.00 do
40 acres	1.00 do	1.00 do
160 acres	1.00 do	1.00 do

CHICAGO WHOLESALE MARKET.

Office of the Chicago Daily Tribune,
Saturday Evening, April 19, 1856.

Fair receipts by canal and roads. The season of rising rivers has been unusual extended, which though temporarily stands a bite, falling among holders. The effects of the signing of the Treaty of Peace on the Liverpool market may be noticed in another part of the column. Quotations here of Wheat and Corn unchanged. Rye 9 @ 10 lbs. per canal bch of 56 lbs. Barley nominally firm. Sale of 1st bbls Mess Pork at $12.

We give quotations as follows:

FLOUR—City Mills extra at retail $8.00, superfine $7.50@ 8 at wholesale. Country brands of best quality range from $6.50@7.50 according to brand. Fresh wheat Flour: $5.50 @ 150 lbs. Rye Flour $5.50@5.75 @ 196.

WHEAT—Spring in store and mill $1.12@1.20; red winter $1.20@1.25; white $1.30@1.35.

CORN—72@75 @ 56 lbs.

OATS—30@35 in store and livery stables.

RYE—Nominally at 75@80.

BARLEY—Scarce from $1.30@1.40.

BACON—Shoulders 7 @ 8; Hams 9 @ 10; No. 2 ST. 10@9 (on half bbls $1 more than half these prices).

CORN MEAL—Unchanged 90 @ 100.

TALLOW—10@11c @ lb.

POTATOES—60@70c according to quality.

BUTTER—Nominally $1.30@1.37½; Choice $1.40@1.50.

HIGHWINES—20c @ gallon. Whiskey 20@22c.

HOGS—10c @ down for fresh.

POULTRY—Chickens 10@12c. Turkeys 12@15c @ lb.

CHEESE—Country 7@8c; Western Reserve 11@12c; Hartford 12@13c.

SUGARS—New Orleans common grade 7½@8c; fair to prime 9@10c; checked and other coffee grades 10@ 11; crushed, pulverized and granulated 11@11½c.

MOLASSES—New orp N. O. 32@35; ordinary N. Y. syrup, etc. Golden Syrup 30@35.

COFFEE—Rio 12@13c; O. G. Java from at 16@18c; Mocha 18@17c.

HIDES—Green 6@6½c. Green salted 7c; Dry Flint 14@ 16c; Dry salt 10@11c; Calf skin 10@12c; Calf skins 30c; Kip dry 12@14c, according to quality; Kip green 10@c; sheep Skins 75@80.

RICE POTASH—By the quantity $4.50@4.62½ @ 100 lbs.

BEEF—Little inquiry—nominally $12.00@13.00.

LARD—In kegs and bbls, 10c for nice in jars or tierces.

BUTTER—10@12c for better 14@15c for roll. In jars, so rend 10c.

OILS, ETC.—Linseed, pure, $1.32@1.35 @ gal. by bbl.; boiled, $1.12@1.18; Lard, winter, $1.30; Elephant, winter $1.30; Whale, winter, $1.05. Burning Fluid 75c. Alcohol, 95 proof, 75c; do to proof, 70c.

FOOD—Cloved prime: Cash $4.00@4.50; Month and Spring $4.50@4.75.

SALT—Fine $1.37 @ bbl; coarse $1.20 @ package of 280 lbs; 50 lbs sacks of 14 lbs.

HAY—Prairie in selling in Market street at $7@8@9 ton Timothy $15@16 @ ton.

LUMBER—Seasoned.—Plank, 1½ inch, 1st clear, $35.00@ 38.00; 2d clear, $28.00@30.00. Siding, common, $16.00@17.00; 1st clear, $22.00@25.00. Flooring, common, $22.00@ 25.00; 2d clear, $28.00@30.00. Flooring, dressed common, $28.00@30.00; do clear, $30.00@35.00. Flooring, 12 feet, $35.00 @38.00; do 14 to 16 feet, $47.00@52.00.

SHINGLES—Common pine $3.00@4.00; city made, worth $4.50@4.75.

LATH—$2.00@2.50.

New York Market—April 19.

FLOUR—Market in fair demand; sales 7,100 bbls at $6.30@ 6.40 for Ohio, $6.30@6.40 for Michigan, $6.10@6.20 for Genesee and western, $6.30@6.37 for extra western. Canadian—sales 150 bbls at $6.30@6.40.

GRAIN—1,500 bus Wheat at $1.35, delivered. Rye—sales 1,000 bus Western and 1,000 bus Canadian at 90c, delivered. Barley—more are firmly held. Corn firm, with sales 40,000 bus Western mixed at 75c, delivered. Oats—sales 10,000 bus Western at 50c, delivered. The demand Augusta was not to be thwarted in that manner, and on Friday day had be proved a portion of the clothing in raise the means to purchase more laudanum. He went to four different drug stores and purchased a half ounce vial of his favorite Kin-ka-mina.

Lovejoy was a brother of his mother, who resides in this city, informing him of what was intended, he retired to a pile of lumber and there swallowed a portion of the poison. He was then removed to the watch house by a policeman, who found him in a stupid condition, and he doubtless drank the contents of the other vials in his cell. Had Mr. Dyer's new sergeant, Brown, been the day and principle watch, he might have been saved. He was brought in, his life would doubtless have been saved. But then, what cares an Irish policeman for a German's life?

SPLENDID GUN.—We have had the pleasure of inspecting one of the most beautiful short guns we have seen, the manufacture of a Chicago gunsmith named Gaunce T. Abbey, at No. 220 Lake street, celebrated for his excellent fire arms throughout the country. The barrels are of laminated steel, No. 12 bore, and the entire gun is the work of Mr. Abbey himself, requiring about two months of constant labor to complete it. It was made for a Chicago sportsman, and its price is $200. The stock is of English walnut, the locks are very fine and the value of the labor expended upon them is $100. By a simple and ingenious contrivance the locks are rendered water proof, so that although exposed all day to rain storm, they would come out perfectly dry. On Saturday the gun was tested in the field and large were killed, in several instances, at over eighty yards. This beautiful weapon of death is perfectly proportioned and is every way most unique. We think that Chicago can now boast the best gun maker in the United States, the more so from the fact that many of the best sportsmen in all parts of the Union send to Mr. Abbey for both shot guns and rifles. At Mr. A.'s establishment may be found a very large assortment of guns, pistols, knives, etc., of every sort or kind, at almost any price, as well as a complete stock of everything in our line by sportsmen. Among the others of the kind, Mr. A's guns, we are proud to say, are in demand, for he is universally recognized here, and by sportsmen everywhere as a manufacturer, and in the farther west his rifles are regarded as the best that are made to gunsline sport. We can confidently recommend Mr. Abbey to sportsmen everywhere as one they may trust to fit them with a superb and sure death piece, without any misgivings.

LARGE GUARD PARADE.—On Saturday afternoon the favorite Light Guards paraded in uniform uniform, under the command of Capt. Booth, and marched through the principal streets followed by a large crowd of people. They certainly presented a most soldierly appearance, and, as always, acquitted themselves creditably.

The parade yesterday reminds us that the necessary subscription for the proposed encampment to be held in this city in July next, is not yet made up, and it is to hoped that the patriotic portion of our citizens will soon make up the deficiency. It is intimated that an effort is being made to have Colonel Bissell of this state take command of the encampment, and we hope the gallant Colonel will be easily persuaded.

NEW CORNET PIECE.—We have received from Walke, Austen & Bull, 25 Clark street, a New York comic monthly, entitled *Nickmar*. It is sold at 10 cents per copy, and contains 32 pages of light reading, and a score of cuts.

STAR CANDLES.—A writer in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, says it is a common practice among grocers and retailers in that city, to give but 14 ounces of star candles to the pound. Does that gauge prevail in this city? Purchasers would do well to buy by weight instead of by number, if it does. Candles are dear enough to secure full weight.

JOB PRINTING.—Railroad men, mechanics and the public generally are respectfully invited to call at the Tribune Job Rooms and examine specimens of printing done at this office. We do all kinds of printing, and at prices that shall please.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DAMON ROBERT OF SHERT.—Sale—Sale—Sale in pieces and four hundred dollars worth. Sale is to certify that my store was entered last night by forcing the front door, and the door in the rear of the store, and stole a quantity of Dupree & Forsyth's Artists, torn entirely off, by placing it over her head, and the sale door, and one of the side doors, and between three and four hundred dollars taken by the thieves, in so still a manner, that my family, sleeping in the same building, were not awakened by the noise. (signed)

G. C. JONES.

Detroit, March 29, 1856.

Raymond & Ward are the Agents in this city for the above Safes.

ANOTHER DARING ROBBERY.—ANOTHER SAFE TOOK TO PIECES.—This is to certify, that my office was entered last night by burglars and my safe (one of the Silas C. Herring's manufacture) opened, and robbed of money taken, and the worthless pillaged by the robbers, by first breaking off the hinges, then cutting a large, four inches square, opening through the door, and finally blowing the lock off with powder. (Signed) DAVID FRENCH.

Proprietor Detroit Planing Mills.

Detroit, March 22, 1856.

The American Express Company's Safe at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—J. M. Davidson's name—was robbed of the bright sum of four or five hundred dollars. Mr. Freiladster's Safe of Ballston Spa, of two thousand dollars. Messrs. Wilson and Hamilton's Safe, in Cincinnati, was robbed of $2,000. Also, one upon with a carpenter's chisel on the top, the firm name of Hall, Sawyer, and Co., Boston, and one case to the books, which were taken out and destroyed, and slightly dollar obtained.

The Safe in the Custom House in Franklin, Texas, was blown open with gunpowder, and $12,000 stolen.

The above robberies were made in all within the month of March, which is but a small amount of the aggregate probably for the same time in the United States from these Safes. Last year the aggregate, as published, was over three hundred thousand dollars.

Lillie's Patent is a later improvement in Safes, being burglar as well as fire-proof, of great importance when we consider that more is lost by burglars than by fire, (as shown by statistics in the Merchant's Magazine,) and as in this instance, (French's Safe,) burglars are so malicious that, finding little or no money, they destroy the books.

From the Detroit Free Press, March 23.

Short iron safes are fire proofs, if facts were known, found to be a very light Burglar proof, and a very regular proof.

Entered in January last the burning up of two or three Fire King Safes, at Bryanan, N. Y., as published in the New York papers, and Buffalo, N. Y., another short iron safe met the same fate. At Ann Arbor, on the 1st of April, one of Lillie's the best iron safes exposed were burned. At Bloomington, two iron safes caved in. At Troy, N. Y., one Fire King and one of Herring's, (iron safes) others were burned up.

How long the number of safes and how great the loss by fire which has consumed them and their contents, is not known, as the unfortunate owners are expected to pay for publishing, and the interest of all level iron safe makers to be proved on paper. I have by heretofore (often published) the fact of these safes burning up and being broken in upon and robbed, and shall continue to do so, as whatever cost, until all short iron safe makers shall lay aside their short iron, and make a better iron safe of at least one-fourth of an inch in thickness, and made in a mechanical manner, which is the safe those who have purchased have supposed they had bought. For this iron, with the cheap manner of construction, makes these worthless as *blind* even against a last detected security against fire.

My objection to iron safes were made for an important end which was demanded and they have been heard as such; in every city and country on this continent, and although it is hardly possible to make a safe man proof, yet I challenge all safe-makers to show where a dollar was ever lost by their inefficiency. These safes are for sale in limited numbers, (and will continue limited until our extensive opens) at the depot of the World's Safe Co., No. 21 Dearborn st. Bankers and Merchants and others wanting my safes before June should leave their orders early, for fear of having them filled, for I cannot supply the demand, and "first come first served."

LEWIS LILLIE.

[For the Tribune.]

LAKE VIEW WATER CURE.—Among the many new, beautiful and valuable additions to our city, there has been none which I consider of more real value than the institution named above. Beautifully situated on the Lake, less than five miles from the city, it possesses great attraction not only for the invalid who seeks health, and to whom the refreshing and invigorating breezes of the Lake are so necessary, but also for those who have business in the city and yet desire to get out of the summer smoke—not too far for the sum of business, yet far enough to enjoy all the quietude and healthy influences of rural life. The science of Hydropathy has not been so well understood and administered, and its curative powers have proved so wonderful in the many diseases for which it is held to be, yet it cannot but be that its practice has made such rapid strides all over our country within the past ten years, as to leave no doubt as to its permanency. The Lake View Water Cure, in the hands of its proprietor, Dr. Gunn, has had the most gratifying success, and the number of patients who have been under his care, and who have left with health restored, is the best evidence of the benefits of the science of "Living Water."

ONEIDO.

MARRIED.

In New York, 19th inst., MARVIN HALL, Esq., of Chicago, to MISS ELIZABETH, daughter of Rev. Dr. Cox, of New York.

CHILDREN'S COLLARS OF ALL KINDS for sale by
Provident Hooks in Lake street.

300 BOXES ST. LOUIS PALM SOAP.
For sale cheap.
E. T. SHEPARD & CO., 104 Water st.

300 BUTTS CHOICE BRANDS TOBACCO, for sale at the Stock Exchange.
AVERY & STRAIN.

MAYNARD & NOYES' INK BOTTLES, of all sizes, for sale by
A. S. WIRT, 100 Lake street.

AGENCY FOR J. RIDGWAY, BATES & Co., Manchester, Conductor, Manufacturer, Patentee, Manufacturer of Conductor, Manufacturer, Patentee, Manufacturer of Water Closets.
T. T. EIRE.

Amusements.

THEATRE.

W. SUTHERLAND ..... Stage Manager.

ENGAGEMENT OF MR. JOHN BROUGHAM.

Monday Evening, April 21, 1856.

ROMANCE AND REALITY.

Jack Spell ..... Mr. Brougham
Lord Brentville ..... Mr. Sutherland
Mr. Wilkins ..... Mr. Wilkins
Charles ..... Mr. Jones

Concluding with a Burlesque by the Gentleman.

SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM

Gregory ..... Mr. Every Lisa'ne
Dorothea ..... Miss Addison

A Supper—For the Benefit of Mr. Brougham (to-day) Or Saturday Night, Mr. Brougham will be at Home to his friends, and a Supper will be served at 12 o'clock. Tickets may be secured at the Theatre or of Mr. Brougham.

Fowler's Free Lectures.

HUMAN LIFE, ITS FUNCTIONS AND THEIR IMPROVEMENT, will be delivered by Prof. O. S. FOWLER.

AT METROPOLITAN HALL,

As follows:—On Monday P. M., at 3 o'clock, to Women only on Maternity; on Monday and Wednesday evenings, at 7½ o'clock, to the Public, on Matrimony, Love, Courtship, Marriage, and Married Life; and Saturday evening, on Hereditary Descent, Parentage, Offspring, Health, Disease, Production and Improvement of Mind, with Free Discussion of Phrenology, Physiology, Health, Diet, Exercise, Bathing, Temperance, Marriage, Parentage, Education, Lectures, Conversaziones, Phrenological Examinations and Delineations of Character, etc., and all questions answered, at No. 2 Bridge House, Dearborn st. Admission 25 cents. Lectures 50 cents. apr19-11t

NORTH'S NATIONAL

Circus and Amphitheatre.

ON MONROE STREET, BETWEEN CLARK and Wells.

Monday, April 21, and every Monday this week, will appear the

Rich Tank!

OR, THE BIG HEADED FAMILY.

Together with Lent J. North, T. Foster, Master Willis, Ben Jennings, T. Gaines, T. Armstrong, Prof. Gavin, Mesdames Jennings, Foster, Gaines, etc.

FIRST ANNAL BALL

Eighteenth Odd Battalion National Guard,

Metropolitan Hall, April 25th, 1856.

THE FRIENDS OF THE BATTALION are respectfully informed that the Annual Ball will take place on the above date, when all the Officers and Members of the Battalion will appear in full dress.

Tickets, $2 each, to be had of Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Ashton Blair, or any member of the Battalion.

Lieut. Col. Blair, for sale at Gt Clark street and at the door. apr19-ctf-2

EIGHTH ANNUAL FAIR

OF THE

CHICAGO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Institute hereby give notice to the public that they will hold the

Eighth Annual Fair of the Institute,

In the city of Chicago, early in the month of October next, the day to be fixed hereafter.

Mechanics, Manufacturers, Artists, Agriculturists, &c., are invited to take notice, and prepare their articles for exhibition.

Also, Ladies are requested to forward specimens of their handy work, in sewing, painting and needle work.

Their Annual Circular, giving the rules and regulations, will be issued early in June.

By order of the Board.

O. F. HANSON, President.
E. GEBHOFF, Secretary.

Banking and Exchange.

WHEELER, BUSKER & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange,

NO. 63 CLARK, CORNER OF SOUTH WATER.

SIGHT EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK, BOSTON, and all the principal Cities, in sums to suit Purchasers.

Collections made on Favorable Terms, and Remitted for $1 and upwards, at Current rates.

Deposits received.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Refers to Wheeler, Hoyt & Co., 19 Wallstreet, New York.
" Thomas Wheeler, Esq., Chicago.
" Bryan Wheeler, " "

apr19-1m

Dickerman, Wheeler & Co.,

BANKERS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

No. 65 CLARK STREET.

Collections made in our vicinity, and remitted on day of payment, at Current rates of Exchange.

Refer to Messrs. A. J. Tucker & Co., F. G. Adams, and George W. Dole, Esq.

NOTICE.—An Agents for the PRAIRIE STATE LAND, we will redeem the dissolving Notes, in exchange at the current rate.

MORFORD BROTHERS.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, as agents of E. I. TUKMAN & CO.'S BANK, McLeansboro, will redeem its notes at the current rates, for exchange.

apr19-ctf
WM. L. JONES, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE HAMILTON COUNTY BANK has this day appointed Messrs. GWYNNE, DAY & CO., of Chicago, Agents for the redemption of its notes, at the current rate of exchange.

G. C. CLOUD, Cashier.

McLeansboro, Oct. 1, 1855.—ctf-2t

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS has this day appointed Messrs. GWYNNE, DAY & CO., Chicago, Agents for the redemption of its notes, at the current rate of exchange.

WM. L. JONES, Cash

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

COUNTY COURT OF COOK COUNTY.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.—Notice is

COUNTY COURT OF COOK COUNTY.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

NOTICE—ALL PERSONS HAVING

Engines, Machinery, &c.

The Best Pump in the World.

C. G. CURTIS' DOUBLE ACTING FORCE PUMP.

BIRAM SMITH'S AIR ESCAPE.

P. W. GATES & CO.,

Excelsior Iron Works.

MASON & McARTHUR,

All Kinds of Steam Boilers,

G. W. SIZER & CO.,

Iron Founders,

Locomotive and Car Wheels.

GRANGER IRON WORKS.

STEAM ENGINES.

BUILDING CASTINGS,

SWIFT'S PATENT MILLS,

For GRINDING COFFEE, CORN, SPICES, &c.

Wood and Coal.

COAL AT 65 PER TON. WE ARE NOW

Coal! Coal! Coal!

Coal and Wood.

Oysters.

Hardware.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—OLIVER W. BELLAMY & CO., are now associated in business with the undersigned, under the firm of WM. BLAIR & CO.

William Blair & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

American and Foreign

Hardware and Cutlery,

Bank Locks,

WINDOW SHADE,

SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING,

Little's Patent Chilled Iron Safes and Locks,

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Sole Agents for Wolverine & Co.

Manufacturers of Weterman & Russell's

Patent Iron Strap Blocks,

JEWETT & ROOT,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

STOVES,

AT SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

SWIFT'S PATENT MILLS,

For GRINDING COFFEE, CORN, SPICES, &c.

HARDWARE, STOVES.

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No. 171 and 173 LAKE STREET,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ENGLISH,

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Chamber, Dining Room & Common Furniture,

Counting House Desks,

SHOW CASES,

OFFICE FURNITURE

Furst & Bradley,

CARRIAGE, WAGON AND PLOW MANUFACTORY,

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Rich Cabinet Furniture

AT NEW YORK PRICES.

PARLOR LIBRARY AND DINING SUITS.

Sold at New York Prices,

EASTERN CARRIAGE EMPORIUM.

SHELTON & TUTTLE,

EASTERN CARRIAGES OF ALL KINDS

New-York and Boston.

THOMAS B. CUMING,

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

Rich and Elegant Presents

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Horse & Voorheis,

Dealers in Fine Gold Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Plated Goods.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE

Gold and Silver Watches,

SILVER KNIVES,

FORKS,

SOUP LADLES,

AND SPOONS.

CAMEO SETS, PINS AND EAR-RINGS,

PLATED WATCHES,

CHAINS, AND

FINE TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

AT

MILITARY GOODS,

LAKE STREET.

CARTER & CABERT.

New Goods! New Goods!

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and FANCY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING JUST RE-

BEADS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Undertakers.

James R. Fisher,

Lumber and Planing.

Evart's Patent

SHINGLE MILL.

Paper Hangings.

Paper Hangings,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

RANDOLPH STREET.

CHICAGO, ILL.

William E. Otto

IS NOW RECEIVING DIRECT FROM THE

WINDOW SHADE,

SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTING,

New Paper Hangings.

GEORGE DRAKE, DEALING THIS

Paper Hangings.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING NEW

Paper Hangings,

Borders, and

Decorations,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Window Shades, Curtain Paper,

FIXTURES, ETC.,

OF EVERY STYLE, QUALITY & PRICE.

Competent Workmen

FAXON & CROSBY,

Paper Hangings Jobbing House

—OF—

H. W. Andrews & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ENGLISH,

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Lake View Water Cure,

NEAR CHICAGO, ILL.

HAVING RETURNED FROM THE CHARGE

WATER CURE.

THIS INSTITUTION HAS BEEN IN SUC-

ON MANHOOD,

And Its Premature Decline,

JUST PUBLISHED, GRATIS, THE TWEN-

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CHICAGO LUNG INFIRMARY,

For the Treatment of

Diseases of the Lungs, Throat, Heart, Liver,

FEMALE DERANGEMENTS,

AND ALL CHRONIC AFFECTIONS.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE EARNEST

Dr. Weaver's

CANKER AND SALT RHEUM

SYRUP,

CANKER CURE AND CERATE,

FOR THE CURE OF

CANKER, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS,

SCROFULOUS DISEASES, CUTANEOUS

ERUPTIONS, AND EVERY KIND

OF DISEASE ARISING FROM

AN IMPURE STATE OF

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The most Effective Blood Purifier of the Nineteenth Century.

Great New England Remedy!

Printing and Binding.

Important to Printers.

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No. 3.

R. R. Regulators No. 3,

A NEW PRINCIPLE IN MEDICINE, NEVER BEFORE

THE MOST PERFECT PILLS IN USE.

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ON MANHOOD,

BY B. DE LANEY, M. D.

Dr. HUBBELL'S

MEDICAL INFIRMARY.

THE NEW ERA.

MANKIND HAS FOR CENTURIES BEEN

Brandies.

Whiskey.

Jamaica Rum.

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Catsups, Pickles and Sauces.

CIGARS OF THE BEST BRANDS.

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SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE IN DISTANCE AND TIME

Great Central U. S. Mail Route.

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From Detroit to Niagara Falls,

CROSSING THE MAMMOTH SUSPENSION

FOUR DAILY TRAINS WILL LEAVE DETROIT.

Michigan Central Railroad.

FIVE DAILY TRAINS LEAVE

Great Western Mail Route.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL

Great Central Southern Route.

NEW ALBANY & SALEM RAILROAD

Great Western Mail Route.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL

New and Direct Route Open!

THROUGH NORTHERN ILLINOIS TO

Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad.

Michigan Central Railroad Co.

1856

North Shore Line of Steamboats.

DETROIT AND BUFFALO.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

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Railroads.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, CON-

Fox River Valley and Wisconsin Central R. R.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 17TH,

Michigan Central Railroad.

FIVE DAILY TRAINS LEAVE

Great Central Southern Route.

NEW ALBANY & SALEM RAILROAD

Great Western Mail Route.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL

1855. AIR LINE ROUTE. 1855.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.

Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad,

FORMERLY CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI

AMERICAN EXPRESS AND U. S. MAILS.

THE ONLY DIRECT AND RELIABLE

IMPORTANT LOCAL CONNECTIONS.

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THREE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS, BE-

Expresses.

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1855.

UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S DAILY MESSENGER EXPRESS.

FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON TO THE

Fox River Valley and Wisconsin

Central R. R.

Great Central Southern Route.

NEW ALBANY & SALEM RAILROAD

Great Western Mail Route.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL

1855. Fall Arrangement. 1855.

GREAT AMERICAN.

U. S. MAIL AND EXPRESS ROUTE

Via Michigan Southern and Lake Shore R. R. to

Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York,

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THE ONLY DIRECT AND RELIABLE

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1856.

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HULL, ALLEN & CO.,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FLOUR AND PRODUCE BROKERS.

1856.

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Dealers in all kinds of

PRODUCE, SALT, WATER LIME, PLASTER,

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Agents and Proprietors of Ball's line of Steamers

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Agents for the

American and Western Transportation Co.'s Line from New York.

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DEALERS (BY THE CARGO) IN ALL VARIETIES OF

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LINE OF FIRST CLASS SAIL VESSELS

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Large Fire Proof Brick Stock, Nos. 192 and 194 South Water street,

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1856.

PEOPLE'S LINE.

THE FOLLOWING NEW FIRST CLASS

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Tanner, Andrews & Co.,

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1856.

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STORAGE, FORWARDING AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

PROPRIETORS OF THE

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AGENTS FOR THE

Galena, Dunleith and Dubuque Packet Co.

AND MERCHANTS' DESPATCH.

1856.

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.,

1856.

Mather & Co.,

FORWARDERS & COMMISSION MERCH'TS,

Agents for the Northern Transportation Co.'s

Fourteen First Class Steam Propellers.

1856.

HALE & CO.,

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Produce Brokers and Transportation Agents,

Freight Agents and Consignees

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD

AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

1856.

American Transportation Co.,

CAPITAL,

THIS COMPANY ARE PREPARED OF

1856.

KENNEDY & BRADY,

Produce and Commission Merchants,

1856.

CLARKE, SUTHERS & STURGES,

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCH'TS,

WALKER, BRONSON & CO.,

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ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE,

PROVISIONS, LUMBER, &c.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

1855 1855.

JOHN RADCLIFFE,

Produce and Commission Merch't,

CONSIGNMENTS OF PROPERTY INTEND

1856.

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1856.

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Professional Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

PHYSICIANS, &C.

HOTELS.

Martin's Hotel,

Business Cards.

WRIGHT, MEDILL & CO., PUBLIS

VOL. IX

THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE,

BY WRIGHT, MEDILL & CO.,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE CHICAGO TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

THE CHICAGO TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE

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ATTORNEYS.

Business Cards.